FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1840. [NO. 1216.]

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

BOOTS AND SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY,

(AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT,)
PERSON STREET,

HAS received his Fall Supply (119 Packages) of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. &c., consisting of—

Men's Calf, Seal and Kip BOOTS,
" Black and colored Gaiter ditto,
" Calf and Kip Shoes and Shoetees,
" Morocco, Calf and Seal Pumps,
" Seal and Goat Slippers,
" India Rubber Shoes,
" Kip and coarse Brogans, (black and Russet.)
Ladies' French Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
" Calf, Seal and Prunella ditto, ditto,
" Kid, Morocco and Prunella Slippers,
" Colored Morocco ditto,
" Calf, Kid and Morocco Boots,
" Prunella and Gaiter ditto,
" India Rubber Shoes, (lined and furred.)
Misses' Calf, Seal and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
" Kid and Morocco Slippers, (col'd & black.)
Boys' pegged and sewed Calf Shoes and Brogans,
" " Kip and coarse Brogans,
A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
A large assortment of Women's Leather Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

This entire Stock was bought direct from the Manufacturers or at auction, and will be sold low for Cash by the package, dozen, or at retail.

—ON HAND—

Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, &c. &c.

September 15, 1840. 15-6w.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, and assorted colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Merinos, Mousde-Laines, Challys, black and colored Silks, plain and figured, Black Bombazines, Rose and Pomt Blankets, and Negro Cloths, 1500 pieces Calico, very cheap, 3-4 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Sattinas and Sheetings, and Anker Bolting Cloths with many other articles.—all of which being bought at the lowest package price, is offered CHEAP FOR CASH, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 10, 1840. 15tf

For Sale,

1800 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT.
Apply to
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

September 15, 1840. 15tf

FEMALE SCHOOL,

FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 5th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction. Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Fancy work,	3	" "
Use of Piano for practising,	2	" "

September 16, 1840. 98tf

For Sale,

PEA NUT SILK WORM EGGS.

PRICE 25 cents a thousand. Purchasers at a distance can have them sent by mail. Apply at this Office.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1840. 15tf

☞ The Pea Nut Silk Worms are among the most valuable varieties. They consume less food than the common kinds. Their cocoons are remarkably firm and contain an unusual quantity of silk. The eggs advertised above are from a lot of 225 imported this season, that cost one dollar a thousand.

Look here Gunner!

THE Subscriber is now at his old stand on Bow street, near Duncan McNeill's Cabinet shop, ready to repair Gun Locks, and small work of any kind, in Brass, Iron, or wood.

EDWARD W. BARGE.

September 15, 1840. 15-3wpd.

GEN. WOLFE.

This thorough-bred Virginia Horse, colt of old Eclipse will not be moved this Fall Season, but will stand at my Stable at the formerly reduced prices of $8, $12, $15; groom 50 cents. No extra charge will be made for mares or persons sent with them, for one day at each time of sending. The owner will not be liable for escapes or accidents, and every necessary attention will be paid.

A horse of his pure blood at such moderate terms ought to be encouraged. He is here by accident and not for speculation. His owner will feel thankful to those disposed to encourage and sustain him.

JNO. W. POWELL.

Lexville, Robeson Co., N. C., Sept. 12. 15-4w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscriber, at September Term of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Charles McAlister, deceased. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and settle their accounts; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Adm'r.

September 11, 1840. 15-3w

Miss Bingham

WILL resume her School on Monday the 5th of October. She will teach all the English branches of education which are taught in any of the FEMALE SEMINARIES in Fayetteville; also, Drawing, Painting and Fancy Needle Work. Music and French will be taught by an accomplished French lady, who speaks with the best pronunciation the court language of France.

September 14, 1840. 15-4w

FRESH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their usual supplies of SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, French and English Merinos, Circassians, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, English and American Prints, black and colored Silks and Bombazines, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Rose and Whitney Blankets, Negro ditto, handsome Challys and Muslin-de-Lanes, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Broche Shawls, with almost every variety of DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

Plain Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats and Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c., all of which will be offered low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. Those already in arrears need not expect further credit until old claims are liquidated.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 9, 1840. 14-8w

For Sale.

A FEW Shares of Cape Fear Navigation Stock. Apply to JOS. CARMON.

Sept. 9, 1840. 14-4w.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHAW & MEMORY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. This is to notify all persons having claims against the firm to present them for settlement, and all their debtors are respectfully and particularly requested to make immediate payment, to Thos. S. Memory, who alone is authorized to settle the same.

JOHN SHAW,
THOS. S. MEMORY.

September 3 1840. 14-3w pd

P. S.—I may be found at the old Stand of Shaw & Memory. T. S. MEMORY.

To the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Bank at Wilmington:

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall make application for a new Certificate for five Shares of Stock held in your Bank by Frederick Beto, in three months from this date, the original Certificate being lost or mislaid.

JOHN C. BLUM,
Ex'r of Frederick Beto.

August 18, 1840. 14-3m

Notice

THE CO PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, was dissolved the 24th ult. by mutual consent.

C. J. ORRELL,
D. A. RAY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1840. 14-tf.

School for Young Ladies.

MISSES JANE and JESSIE B. SIMPSON will open a School for Young Ladies, in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in October.

Terms per session consisting of twenty-five weeks

Elementary department,	$8 00
First Class,	16 00
French Language,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano,	3 00
Contingent expenses,	50

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

For Sale.

AN elegant SORREL MARE, 4 years old, broke to the Harness.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 1, 1840. 13-3w.

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEGRO BOY for sale.

A NEGRO BOY, 18 or 20 years old, for sale.—Apply at this Office.

At my Auction Store,

2500 LBS. PRIME BACON, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 25, 1840. 12tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

The Subscriber

HAS just received and offers for sale, three Road Wagons, suitable for one, two and three horses. Also, the running part of a two horse wagon, at the maker's prices, all made in the best possible manner. Also making, and could be finished at short notice, four heavy Wagons, suitable for four and six Horses. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

September 1, 1840. 13-1mtcow4w

SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at the suggestion of several friends, and in accordance with a wish expressed by others, intends to open a **SCHOOL** in this town, for instructing in the common branches of ENGLISH EDUCATION, and the FRENCH LANGUAGE, to commence on Monday, the 28th of September.

It is also his intention to open an evening Class, of two hours, in WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and BOOK KEEPING, for the accommodation of such as may be engaged in business pursuits during the day, and who may wish to improve themselves in those exercises.

ROBERT P. THOMSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1840. 14-4w.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May, 1839.

CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

THE BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.

This mighty assemblage was called to order (says the Boston Mercantile Journal,) by Robert C. Winthrop, Chairman of the Massachusetts Whig Central Committee—after which Daniel Webster appeared, and surrounded by venerable men who fought the battles of the Revolution, and by distinguished men who have nobly contended for the principles which glowed in the bosoms, and prompted the actions of the Whigs of '75 and '76—addressed the people in his clear and manly voice, and read the following

BUNKER HILL DECLARATION,
September 10, 1840.

When men pause from their ordinary occupations, and assemble in great numbers, a proper respect for the judgment of the country, and of the age, requires that they should clearly set forth the grave causes which have brought them together, and the purposes which they seek to promote.

Feeling the force of this obligation, more than fifty thousands of the free electors of the New England States, honored also by the presence of like free electors from nearly every other State in the Union, having assembled on Bunker Hill, on this 10th day of September, 1840, proceed to set forth a DECLARATION of their principles, and of the occasion and objects of their meeting.

In the first place, we declare our unalterable attachment to that Public Liberty, the purchase of so much blood and treasure, in the acquisition of which the field whereon we stand obtained early and imperishable renown. Bunker Hill is not a spot on which we shall forget the principles of our own Fathers, or suffer any thing to quench within our own bosom the love of freedom which we have inherited from them.

In the next place, we declare our warm and hearty devotion to the Constitution of the country and to that Union of the States which it has happily cemented, and so long and so prosperously preserved. We call ourselves by no local names, we recognise no geographical divisions, while we give utterance to our sentiments on high constitutional and political subjects. We are Americans, citizens of the United States, knowing no other country, and desiring to be distinguished by no other appellation.—We believe the Constitution, while administered wisely and in its proper spirit, to be capable of protecting all parts of the country, securing all interests, perpetuating a National Brotherhood among all the States. We believe that to foment jealousies, to attempt to prove the existence of opposite interests between one part of the country and another, and thus to disseminate feelings of distrust, and alienation, while it is in contemptuous disregard of the counsels of the great Father of his country, is but one form, in which irregular ambition, destitute of all true patriotism, and a love of power, reckless of the means of its gratification, exhibit their unsubdued and burning desire.

We believe, too, that party spirit, however natural or unavoidable it may be, in free Republics, yet when it gains such ascendancy in men's minds, as leads them to substitute party for country, to seek no ends but party ends, no approbation but party approbation, and to fear no reproach or calumny, so that there be no party dissatisfaction, not only alloys the true enjoyment of such institutions, but weakens, every day, the foundations on which they stand.

We are in favor of the liberty of speech and of the press; we are friends of free discussion; we espouse the cause of popular education; we believe in man's capacity for self-government; we desire to see the freest and widest dissemination of knowledge and of truth; and we believe, especially, in the benign influence of religious feeling, and moral instruction, on the social as well as on the individual happiness of man.

Holding these general sentiments and opinions, we have come together to declare, that under the present administration of the General Government, a course of measures has been adopted and pursued, in our judgment disastrous to the best interests of the country, threatening the accumulation of still greater evils, utterly hostile to the true spirit of the Constitution, and to the principles of civil liberty, and calling upon all men of honest purpose, disinterested patriotism, and unbiased intelligence, to put forth their utmost constitutional efforts in order to effect a change.

Gen. Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States, and took the oaths and his seat on the 4th of March, 1829; and we readily admit, that under his administration, certain portions of the public affairs were conducted with ability. But we have to lament, that he was not proof against the insinuations and influences of evil councillors, or perhaps against his own passions, when moved and excited. Hence, in the most important branch of the public interest, in that essential part of commercial regulation, which respects the money, the currency, the circulation, and the internal exchanges of the country, accidental occurrences, acting on his characteristic love of rule, and uneasiness under opposition, led him to depart from all that was expected from him, and to enter upon measures, which plunged both him and the country in greater and greater difficulties at every step, so that, in this respect, his whole course of administration was but a series of ill-fated experiments, and of projects, framed in disregard of prudence and precedent, and bursting in rapid succession; the final explosion taking place a few months after his retirement from office.

Gen. Jackson was not elected with any desire or expectation, on the part of any of his supporters, that he would interfere with the currency of the country. We affirm this, as the truth of history. It is incapable of refutation or denial. It is as certain as that the American Revolution was not undertaken to destroy the rights of property, or overthrow the obligation of morals.

But unhappily, he became involved in a controversy with the then existing Bank of the United States. He manifested a desire, how originating or by whom inspired, is immaterial, to exercise a political influence over that institution, and to cause that institution to exercise in turn, a political influence over the community. Published documents prove this, as plainly as they prove any other act of his administration. In this desire he was resisted, thwarted, and finally defeated. But what he could not govern, he supposed he could destroy; and the event showed that he did not overrate his popularity and his power. He pursued the Bank to the death, and achieved his triumph by the Veto of 1832. The accustomed means of maintaining a sound and uniform currency, for the use of the whole country, having been thus trampled down and destroyed, recourse was had to these new modes of experimental administration, to which we have already adverted, and which terminated so disastrously, both for the reputation of his administration, and for the welfare of the country.

But Gen. Jackson did not deny his constitutional obligations, nor seek to escape from their force. He never professedly abandoned all care over the general currency. His whole conduct shows that he admitted, throughout, the duty of the General Government to maintain a supervision over the currency of the country, both metallic and paper, for the general good and use of the people; and he congratulated both himself and the nation, that by the measures adopted by him, the currency and the exchanges of the country were placed on a better footing than they ever had been under the operation of a Bank of the United States. This confidence in his own experiments, we know, proved most illusory. But the frequency with which he repeated this and similar declarations, establishes, incontestably, his own sense of the duty of government.

In the measures of Gen. Jackson upon the currency, the present Chief Magistrate is known to have concurred. Like him, he was opposed to the Bank of the United States; like him, he was in favor of the State Deposite Banks; and like him, he insisted, that by the aid of such Banks, the administration had accomplished all that could be desired, on the great subjects of the currency and the exchange.

But the catastrophe of May, 1837, produced a new crisis, by overthrowing the last in a series of experiments, and creating an absolute necessity, either of returning to that policy of the Government which Gen. Jackson had repudiated, or of renouncing altogether the constitutional duty which it had been the object of that policy to perform. The latter branch of the alternative was adopted. Refuge was sought in escape. A duty, up to that moment admitted by all, was suddenly denied, and the fearful resolution announced, that Government should hereafter provide for its revenues, and that for the rest, the People must take care of themselves.

Assembled here, to-day, and feeling in common with the whole country the evil consequences of these principles and these measures, we utter against them all, from first to last, our deep and solemn disapprobation and remonstrance. We condemn the early departure of Gen. Jackson from that line of policy which he was expected to pursue. We deplore the temper which led him to his original quarrel with the Bank. We deplore the headstrong spirit which instigated him to pursue that institution. We deplore the timidity of some, the acquiescence of others, and the subserviency of all his party, which enabled him to carry its whole unbroken phalanx to the support of measures, which we know to have been against the wishes, the remonstrances, and the consciences of many of the most respectable and intelligent. We deplore his abandonment of measures that had been pursued for forty years; his rash experiments with great interests; and the perseverence with which he persisted in them, when men of different temperament must have been satisfied of their uselessness and impotence.

But Gen. Jackson's administration, authority and influence, are now historical.—They belong to the past, while we have to do, to-day, with the serious evils, and the still more alarming portents of the present. We remonstrate, therefore, most earnestly and emphatically, against the policy upon this subject of the present administration. We protest against the truth of its principles. We deny the propriety and justice of its measures. We are constrained to have too little respect for its objects, and we desire to rouse the country, so far as we can, to the evils which oppress and the dangers that surround us.

We insist, that the present administration has consulted its own party ends, and the preservation of its own power, to the manifest neglect of great objects of public interest. We think there is no liberality, no political comprehension, no just policy in its leading measures. We look upon its abandonment of the currency as fatal, and we regard its system of sub-treasuries as but a poor device to avoid a high obligation, or as the first in a new series of ruthless experiments. We believe its professions in favor of a hard-money currency to be insincere; because we do not believe that any person of common information and ordinary understanding, can suppose that the use of paper, as a circulating medium, will be discontinued, even if such discontinuance were desirable, unless the Government shall break down the acknowledged authority of the State Governments to establish Banks. We believe the clamor against State Banks, State Bonds, and State Credits, to have been raised by the friends of the Admidistration to divert public attention from its own mismanagement, and to throw on others the consequence of its own misconduct. We heard nothing of all this in the early part of General Jackson's administration, nor until his measures had brought the currency of the country into the utmost disorder. We know, that in times past, the present Chief Magistrate has, of all men, had most to do with the systems of State Banks, the most faith in their usefulness, and no very severely chastened desire to profit by their influence. We believe that the purpose of exercising a money influence over the community, has never departed from the Administration. What it could not accomplish by an attempt to bend the Bank of the United States to its purposes, we believe it has sought, and now seeks, to effect by its project of the Sub-Treasury. We believe, that in order to maintain the principles upon which the system of the Sub-Treasury is founded, the friends of the Administration have been led to espouse opinions destructive of the internal commerce of the country, paralyzing to its whole industry, tending to sink its labor, both in price and in character, to the degraded standard of the uninformed, the ignorant, the suffering labor of the worst parts of Europe. Led by the same necessity, or pushing the same principle still further, and with a kind of revolutionary rapidity, we have seen the rights of property not only assailed, but denied—the boldest agrarian notions put forth—the power of transmission from father to son openly denounced—the right of one to participate in the earnings of another, to the rejection of the natural claims of his own children, asserted as a fundamental principle of the new Democracy; and all this, by those who are in the pay of Government, receiving large salaries, and whose offices would be nearly sinecures, but for the labor performed in the attempt to give currency to these principles and these opinions. We believe that the general tone of the measures of the Administration, the manner in which it confers favors, its apparent preference for partizans of extreme opinions, and the readiness with which it bestows its confidence on the boldest and most violent, are producing serious injuries upon the political morals, and general sentiments of the country. We believe that to this cause is fairly to be attributed the most lamentable change which has taken place in the temper, the sobriety, and the wisdom with which the high public councils have been hitherto conducted We look with alarm to the existing state of things, in this aspect; and we would most earnestly, and with all our hearts, as well for the honor of the country, as for its interests, beseech all good men to unite with us in an attempt to bring back the deliberate age of the Government, to restore to the collected bodies of the people's Representatives, that self-respect, decorum, and dignity, without which the business of legislation can make no regular progress, and is always in danger either of accomplishing nothing, or of reaching its ends by unjust and violent means.

We believe the conduct of the Administration respecting the public revenue to be highly reprehensible. It has expended twenty millions, previously accommodated, besides all the accruing income, since it came into power, and there seems at this moment to be no doubt, but that it will leave to its successors a public debt of from five to ten millions of dollars. It has shrunk from its proper responsibilities. With the immediate prospect of an empty treasury, it has yet not had manliness to recommend to Congress any adequate provision. It has constantly spoken of the excess of receipts over expenditures, until this excess has finally manifested itself in an absolute necessity for loans, and in a power conferred on the President, altogether new, and in our judgment hostile to the whole spirit of the Constitution, to meet the event of want of resources, by withholding, out of certain classes of appropriations made by Congress, such as he chooses to think may be best spared. It lives by shifts and contrivances, by shallow artifices and delusive names, by what is called "facilities," and the "exchange of Treasury notes for specie;" while in truth it has been fast contracting a public debt, in the midst of all its boasting, without daring to lay the plain and the naked truth of the case before the people.

We protest against the conduct of the House of Representatives in the case of the New Jersey election. This is not a local, but a general question. In the Union of the States, on whatever link the blow of injustice or usurpation falls, it is felt, and ought to be felt, through the whole chain. The cause of New Jersey is the cause of every State, and every State is therefore bound to vindicate it.

That the regular commission, or certificate of return, signed by the chief magistrate of the State, according to the provisions of law, entitles those who produce it to be sworn in as members of Congress, to vote in the organization of the House, and to hold their seats until their right be disturbed by regular petition and proof, is a proposition of constitutional law, of such universal extent, and universal acknowledgment, that it cannot be strengthened by argument, or by analogy. There is nothing clearer, and nothing better settled. No legislative body could ever be organized without the adoption of this principle. Yet, in the case of the New Jersey members, it was entirely disregarded. And it is of awful portent that on such a question, a question in its nature strictly judicial, the dominant of party should lead men thus flagrantly to violate first principles. It is the first step that costs. After this open disregard of the elementary rules of law and justice, it would create no surprise, that pending the labors of a Committee especially appointed to ascertain who were duly elected, a set of men calling themselves Representatives of the people of New Jersey, who had no certificates from the Chief Magistrate of the State, or according to the laws of the State, were voted into their seats, under silence imposed by the previous question, and afterwards gave their votes for the passage of the Sub-Treasury law. We call most solemnly upon all who, with us, believe that these proceedings alike invade the rights of the States, and dishonor the cause of popular government and free institutions, to supply an efficient and decisive remedy, by the unsparing application of the elective franchise.

We protest against the plan of the Administration respecting the training and disciplining of the militia. The President now admits it to be unconstitutional; and it is plainly so, on the face of it, for the training of the militia is by the Constitution expressly reserved to the States. If it were not unconstitutional, it would yet be unnecessary, burdensome, entailing enormous expense, and placing dangerous powers in Executive hands. It belongs to the prolific family of Executive projects, and it is a consolation to find that at least one of its projects has been so scorched by public rebuke and reprobation, that no man raises his hand, or opens his mouth in its favor.

It was during the progress of the late Administration, and under the well known auspices of the present Chief Magistrate, that the declaration was made in the Senate, that in regard to public office, the spoils of victory belonged to the conquerers; thus boldly proclaiming, as the creed of the party, that political contests are rightfully struggles for office and emolument. We protest against doctrines, which thus regard offices as created for the sake of incumbents, and stimulate the basest passions to the pursuit of high public trusts.

We protest against the repeated instances of disregarding judicial decisions, by officers of Government, and others enjoying its countenance; thus setting up executive interpretation over the solemn adjudications of courts and juries; and showing marked disrespect for the usual and constitutional interpretation and execution of the laws.

This misgovernment and mal-administration would have been the more tolerable, if they had not been committed, in most instances, in direct contradiction to the warmest professions, and the most solemn assurances. Promises of a better currency, for example, have ended in the destruction of all national and uniform currency; assurances of the strictest economy have been but preludes to the most wasteful excess; even the Florida war has been conducted under loud pretences of severe frugality; and the most open, unblushing and notorious interference with State elections, has been systematically practised by the paid agents of an administration, which in the full freshness of its oath of office, declared that one of its leading objects should be to accomplish that task of reform, which particularly required the correction of those abuses, which brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of election.

In the teeth of this solemn assurance, it has been proved that the United States' officers have been assessed, in sums bearing proportion to the whole amount they receive from the Treasury, for the purpose of supporting their partizans even in State and municipal elections. Whatever, in short, has been most professed, has been least practiced; and it seems to have been taken for granted that the American people would be satisfied with pretence, and a full-toned assurance of patriotic purpose. The history of the last twelve years has been but the history of broken promises and disappointed hopes. At every successive period of this history an enchanting, rose-colored futurity has been spread out before the people, especially in regard to the great concerns of revenue, finance and currency. But those colors have faded as the object has been approached. Prospects of abundant revenue have resulted in the necessity of borrowing; the brilliant hopes of a better currency end in general derangement, stagnation and distress; and while the whole country is roused to an unprecedented excitement by the pressure of the times, every State paper from the Cabinet at Washington comes forth fraught with congratulations on that happy state of things, which the wise policy of the Administration is alleged to have brought about! Judged by the tone of these papers, every present movement of the people is quite unreasonable; and all attempts at change, only so many ungrateful returns for the wise and successful administration of public affairs!

There is yet another subject of complaint to which we feel bound to advert, by our veneration for the illustrious dead, by our respect for truth, by our love for the honor of our country, and by our own wounded pride as American citizens. We feel that the country has been dishonored, and we desire to free ourselves from all imputation of acquiescence in the parricidal act. The late President, in a communication to Congress, more than intimates, that some of the earliest and most important measures of Washington's administration were the offspring of personal motives and private interests. His successor has repeated and extended this accusation, and given to it, we are compelled to say, a greater degree of offensiveness and grossness. No man with an American heart in his bosom, can endure this without feeling the deepest humiliation as well as the most scorn. The fame of Washington, and his immediate associates, is of the richest treasures of the country.—His is that name which an American may utter with pride in every part of the world, and which, wherever uttered, is shouted to

the skies by the voices of all true lovers of human liberty. Imputations which assail his measures so rudely, while they are abominable violations of the truth of history, are an insult to the country, and an offence against the moral sentiments of civilized mankind. Miserable, miserable indeed, must be that cause which cannot support its party predominance, ruinous schemes and senseless experiments, without thus attempting to poison the fountains of truth, and to prove the government of our country disgracefully corrupt, even in its very cradle. Our hearts would sink within us, if we believed that such an effort could succeed; but they must be impotent. Neither the recent nor the present President, was born to cast a shade on the character of Washington or his associates. The destiny of both has been, rather, to illustrate by contrast, that wisdom and those virtues which they have not imitated, and to hurl blows, which the affectionate veneration of American citizens, and the general justice of the civilized world, will render harmless to others, and powerful only in their recoil upon themselves.—If this language be strong, so also is that feeling of indignation which has suggested it; and on an occasion like this, we could not leave this consecrated spot, without the consciousness of having omitted an indispensable duty, had we not thus given utterance to the fulness of our hearts, and marked with our severest rebuke, and most thorough reprobation and scorn, a labored effort to fix a deep and enduring stain on the early history of the government.

Finally, on this spot, the fame of which began with our liberty, and can only end with it, in the presence of these multitudes, of the whole country, and of the world, we declare our conscious convictions, that the present Administration has proved itself incapable of conducting the public affairs of the nation in such a manner as shall preserve the Constitution, maintain the public liberty, and secure general prosperity. We declare with the utmost sincerity, that we believe its main purpose to have been, to continue its own purpose, influence, and popularity; that to this end, it has abandoned indispensable but highly responsible Constitutional duties; that it has trifled with the great concerns of finance and currency; that it has used the most reprehensible means for influencing public opinion; that it has countenanced the application of public money to party purposes; that it seeks to consolidate and strengthen party by every form of public patronage; that it laboriously seeks to conceal the truth from the people on subjects of great interest; that it has shown itself to be selfish in its ends and corrupt in its means; and that if it should be able to maintain itself in power through another term, there is the most imminent danger that it will plunge the country in still farther difficulty, bring on still greater disorder and undermine at once the foundations of the public prosperity and the institutions of the country.

Men thus false to their own professions, false to the principles of the constitution, false to the interests of the people, and false to the highest honor of their country, are unfit to be the rulers of this Republic.

The people of the United States have a good right to good government. They have a right to an honest and faithful exercise of all the powers of the constitution as understood and practised in the best days of the Republic for the general good. They have an inalienable right to all the blessings of that liberty which their fathers achieved, and all the benefits of that Union which their fathers established.

And standing here, this day, with the memory of those Fathers fresh on our hearts and with the field of their glory and the monuments of their fame fell in our own view,—with Bunker Hill beneath us, and Dorchester Heights, and Faneuil Hall around us,—we here, as a part of the people, pledge ourselves to each other and to our country, to spare no lawful and honorable efforts to vindicate and maintain these rights, and to remove from the high places of the nation men who have thus contemned and violated them.

And we earnestly and solemnly invoke all good men and true patriots throughout the Union, foregoing all considerations of party, and forgetting all distinction of State or Section, to rally once as our Fathers did in '75 against the common oppressors of our country, and to unite with us in restoring our glorious Constitution to its true interpretation, its practical administration, and its just supremacy.

In such a cause principles are every thing; individuals nothing. Yet we cannot forget that we have worthy, honest, capable candidates for the offices from which we hope to remove the present incumbents.

Those who desire a change, throughout the whole country, have agreed with extraordinary unanimity to support Gen. William Henry Harrison for the office of President. We believe him to be an honest and faithful citizen, who has served his country, successfully, in divers civil trusts; and we believe him a veteran soldier, whose honor and bravery cannot be questioned. We give him our unhesitating confidence; and in that confidence we shall support him, and the distinguished citizen of Virginia who has been nominated for the Vice Presidency, with all our efforts and all our hearts, through the present contest; convinced by their election the true spirit of the Constitution will be restored, the prosperity of the people revived, the stability of our free institutions reassured, and the blessings of Union and Liberty secured to ourselves and our posterity.

After Mr. Webster had finished reading this noble production the air resounded with acclamations—and copies were struck off at the printing press, which, mounted on a platform, formed a conspicuous object in the procession, and distributed among the members of the Convention.

Candor.—The "Western Steamer," is a new Administration Journal, just started at Cincinnati. It *knows* the old General, and says:

What we will never do.—We will never call General Harrison a coward, for we believe he is brave. We will never call him morally dishonest, for we believe he possesses sterling integrity—compared to the mass of mankind."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. GAINES.

In the *St. Louis New Era* of September 3, we find a letter from Gen. E. P. Gaines, addressed to Gov. Cannon, ex-Governor of the State of Tennessee, under date of St. Louis, August 15. The main purpose of this letter appears to have been to vindicate the General's plan of a System of National Defence, by means of floating steam-batteries and national rail-roads, suggested by the universal introduction of steam power in contrast with the old expensive system of defence by permanent fortifications and standing armies. After concluding what he had to say to Gov. Cannon on that subject, he takes occasion to give the following testimony, valuable as coming from an experienced soldier, in relation to the merits of Gen. Harrison:

"Having disposed of the subject of my system of national defence until the meeting of the next Congress, I will now proceed to notice the efforts made by some of the party *tacticians, sappers,* and *miners,* to misrepresent my views in respect to Major General William Henry Harrison, and, without attempting to repeat my answers to numerous questions asked me in reference to that distinguished individual, I will here state such facts as, according to the best of my recollection, will afford an accurate outline of what I have said in my answers.

"I served under the orders of Gen. Harrison in the North-western army during the principal part of the summer and autumn of the year 1813, during a part of which time I held the appointment of Adjutant General, which brought me into daily and often hourly intercourse with him, and though never with him in battle, I had many opportunities of witnessing his vigilance and devotion to the service, and of admiring the energetic simplicity and systematic accuracy of his views, and the zeal and promptitude with which he marched to and from Fort Meigs, through the deep swamps, from post to post, when momently expecting to enter a combined savage and British ambuscade of from four to five thousand red and white savages; from whose cannon, rifle, and tomahawk General Harrison was often protected and escorted by fewer men than the *Life Guards* who accompanied our distinguished Gen. Jackson upon his Seminole campaign in the year 1818, while the force opposed to him was not half as great as that with which Harrison was menaced. With an equal knowledge of Jackson and Harrison, I should be unjust to both, and false to my country, if I did not declare that, upon the occasions here alluded to, more trying to the real soldier than any thing the field of battle often presents, I have never known Gen. Jackson, whose military honors are beyond all dispute, to evince more cheerfulness under the privations of food and rest, or more intrepidity of purpose in danger, than Harrison uniformly exhibited. And, although I had the deep mortification to be unable to accompany him from Detroit in the pursuit of Tecumseh and Proctor, which terminated in the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, yet I was assured by Gov. Shelby and Comm. Perry, than whom there never breathed truer or more chivalric spirits, that Harrison proved himself to be an able General, 'without fear and without reproach.'

"It is true that, in the early part of the war—in the fall and winter of 1812-'13—I felt, and expressed freely the apprehension, that Harrison possessed too much of the milk of human kindness, and too much caution in his movements, for an efficient United States Commander-in-Chief. I was strongly inclined to blame him for not sustaining the gallant army headed by our esteemed Winchester, defeated at the river Raisin; and for not controlling and saving the brave Dudley and his regiment on the 5th of May, at Fort Meigs. But a careful investigation of the circumstances that surrounded him convinced me that his discipline, though mild and paternal, was strictly conformable to our military law; and that without great caution, such as put it out of his power to reinforce Winchester or to save Dudley, the principal part of his disposable force would probably have been sacrificed in these or in other unavailing efforts to bring the war in the Northwest to a speedy termination by a great battle, when, at any time before Perry's victory, a great battle lost by General Harrison would have exposed to almost certain massacre hundreds of families, on hundreds of miles of a frontier more difficult to defend than any other part of the national frontier, not excepting that of Florida—a frontier where, from the great depth of rich soil and muddy roads, a forced march of a few successive days often resulted in a loss of effective strength nearly equal to that of a well-fought battle.

"I have often admitted, what I could not now conceal without flagrant injustice to the slandered patriot, that I learned in 1813 from General Harrison the best lessons I had ever learned in the art of war against a savage foe—lessons precisely such as in 1818 I found General Jackson zealously employed in teaching to his volunteers in the first Seminole war. To these lessons, and more especially to that terrible *theatre* of savage and British war, I am indebted for the first impressions of my system of national defence by railroads and floating batteries. With a railroad from Cincinnati to Fort Meigs, with another from Pittsburgh to Cleaveland and Sandusky, General Harrison would have triumphed over the British and Indians at one-tenth part of the expense of life and money which attended his operations without such roads.

"In the expression of my admiration of Harrison as a military commander, I am by no means disposed to compare him with Washington or Napoleon, who stand alone, unrivalled in the history of their respective countries. Compared with these extraordinary men, we can boast of no great Generals. Nor shall we probably ever see such men in our country until we see our principal seaports in the hands of foreigners, which we may very soon be obliged to witness. That a seven years' war against England, France, and Russia, or a civil war, such as raged in France prior to the advent of Napoleon, would produce such men as Washington and Napoleon, I have no doubt. But a few months, or a year or two of active service, alternately against a savage or civilized foe, disregarding all the approved principles of the art of war, can never produce *a great General*, save only the *great* by comparison. Compared with all the living Generals personally known to me, I have no doubt but that Harrison was and is the most highly qualified for the command of a large army; and consequently the greatest and the best for the office of constitutional commander-in-chief.

"It is well known to all who know me well, that I have always deemed it wrong for any man to be permitted to solicit or accept the office of President of the United States longer than for one term. I desire the election of Harrison, not indeed because he has been nominated by an irresponsible body of men calling themselves a *National Convention of Whigs*, a Convention unknown to the *Constitution* of the United States, which sacred instrument contains ample provision to enable the People and the States to make an election according to the law of the land, but because I believe him to be a *Whig in principle*, as Washington, and Pendleton, and Henry were—*a Democratic Whig*, for his country against the world, but never for the purposes of an intolerant party. I wish him to be elected, because he has proved himself to be an honest man, and to possess that high degree of moral courage which will prompt him to encounter any danger to do his duty honestly and faithfully; and because I am sure he does not possess that atrocious hardihood—misnamed courage—which would prompt him recklessly to *violate* the Constitution. If he should be elected, I am convinced he will appoint to office no man but such as he shall be assured is *honest* and *capable*, and faithful to the Constitution and laws, and I am equally sure he will remove none from office but such as he may find to have been incompetent, or such as were appointed upon mere *party* principles; and, above all, he will do whatever is lawful, necessary, and proper to put the country in a state of defence and afford effective protection to the frontier settlements, and prove by his official acts, rather than by promises that may be broken, that he will be the President of the United States, and never the President of a party."

"It will be recollected by some of General Harrison's once seemingly devoted, but late *questionable friends*, that, while under his immediate command in 1813, I endeavored to shield him from the intrigues of some of those dangerous friends, by resisting their attempts to forestall public opinion by a lawless combination to vindicate, in *life words and opinions*, his conduct, which could be vindicated in a proper manner only by *actions*; and which he was then preparing to vindicate, and did soon vindicate, by a vigorous movement upon the enemy. I then contended, and do still contend, that the right way to vindicate a public officer is, to suppress no fact, sustained or sustainable by *truth*—

—'nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.'

"To give him a vigorous support by *acts*, rather than by *words*, I then withheld my signature, and strenuously opposed the signing, on the part of certain inexperienced general and field officers of the army, a paper which we could not sign without a violation of military law. But now that I am no longer under the command of General Harrison—now that hundreds of acrimonious scribblers are endeavoring to cover him with defamation, and, among them, mournful to relate, one who, with slenderer claims upon the magnanimity of his enemies or the sympathy of his friends, has been himself rescued from the fangs of detraction, and honored with unmeasured tokens of public approbation—one who, though deemed by his friends to have been

'Born for the universe—has narrowed his mind,
And to party given up what was meant for mankind,'

has volunteered to throw the weight of *his once gigantic influence* into the scale of rancorous party scandal against the honest, the amiable, the calumniated patriot, William Henry Harrison, who has calmly remained in dignified retirement for many years, and for more hard and more faithful service than any United States officer now living has ever rendered has remained unrewarded and unnoticed, or noticed only with the alternate smiles and buffetings of contending factions; under these circumstances, I cannot hesitate, though unsolicited by him, to write a letter for his vindication, having with equal cheerfulness, in the year 1828, at the request of General Jackson, written more than one letter to vindicate his conduct against the attacks of his and my old friends."

PENNSYLVANIA.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA INQUIRER.

A Few Words to Our Friends in Other States.

Our political friends in other cities and States should not forget that the General or State Election will take place in Pennsylvania on the 13th of October: while the Presidential Election will not take place until the 30th of October, or more than two weeks after. They should also be informed that the friends of Harrison expect to do much better at the Presidential than at the Legislative election. Thousands will vote for "Old Tip," in Pennsylvania, who cannot be induced to go for any other candidate. Local questions, moreover, may, in many instances, influence the results of the preliminary elections. Thus at the last Presidential struggle a similar state of things existed, and, although the Whigs were sadly defeated on their legislative tickets, they rallied at the Presidential struggle, and, despite the depression and discouraging prospect, gave the "Hero of the Thames" a vote sufficiently large to render it uncertain, for some time, whether or not he had carried the State. The Van Buren majority on that occasion was little more than 4,000. Then, too, the Whig party of the State was divided. Now, the Opposition are thoroughly united. The cause of "Old Tip" is brighter than it ever was before. We again say, therefore, that however well we may do in Pennsylvania, at the election on the 13th of October, we shall do infinitely better on the 30th, when the Old Hero will be in the field himself.

Brief, but to the purpose.—The Richmond Enquirer adverting to Mr. Clay's speech at Nashville and particularly to that passage which alludes to the charges of cowardice brought against Gen. Harrison, says—"It is idle for Mr. Clay to raise a phantom that he might dissipate it; for no man has pronounced Harrison a coward whose opinion is entitled to respect."

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, September 4.

LATER AND VERY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

By an Express over Long Island, at 4½ o'clock Saturday, we received, from Capt. Waite of the packet ship England, important news from Europe,—two days later from London and Paris, and one day later from Liverpool. It will be seen that there have been serious disturbances in France.

The news from Egypt represents this ill-fated country in the most deplorable condition. The Turks of the ship of the line, No. 8, though only a third of the crew, attempted to run away to Constantinople. Their heroic effort unfortunately failed; 20 of them were killed, and 15 others brought to Alexandria. Great jealousy was said to exist between Ibrahim and Abas, Pashas.

Madrid papers of the 28th ultimo, have arrived; they state that the most perfect tranquility continued to reign in that capital.

The Stock Exchange was brisk. The five per Cents rose to 26 13. 16 for cash.

A private letter from Valencia in the *Corresponsal* of Madrid states that the news of the change of Ministry was received in that town with the most enthusiastic rejoicings, but that the strictest order was preserved.

The French papers mention that whilst Duke Alexander of Wurtemburg labours for peace in Germany, the King of the Belgians is to repair to England on the same mission.

The *Journal du Commerce* draws from the mildness of tone of the ministerial paper, the *Messager*, the conclusion that M. Thiers will yield somewhat on the Eastern question. The *Messager* says "France can wait till the measure of insult be full." We do not see any signs of yielding in M. Thiers. He is arming, and equipping, and waiting, no doubt, not for an excuse, but for a good opportunity to strike a warlike blow.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

BOULOGNE SUR MER, Aug. 5.

This morning one of those mad attempts at revolution which have characterized the French since the three days of the memorable July, disturbed the inhabitants of this peaceful town from its slumbers. The facts as I have collected them, are as follows:—

The City of Edinburg steamer, belonging to the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, was hired by Prince Louis Napoleon, ostensibly for an excursion of pleasure along the British coast, for 14 days. In this he embarked with 56 followers, eight horses, and two carriages in the Thames on Wednesday last; this morning, about 2 o'clock, they reached the coast of France, off Wimoroux, about three miles from Boulogne. The surprise of captain and crew may be imagined to see the whole of his passengers come on deck, not in the peaceful garb of citizens, but *en militaire*, some as lancers, some as general officers, some as private soldiers, with an oil-skin covering on their hats, with the number 40 painted in front, that being the regiment which at Strasburg had formerly identified itself so seriously in the cause of Louis Napoleon.

Their object was soon made evident.—The ship's boat was lowered, and the whole company landed in three trips. Before the Prince left the vessel he ordered the captain to cruise off the coast, but to keep close in to Boulogne, and have a boat ready manned to come off for them should they signalize to that effect. Among those landed I have been able to collect the names of General Monthalon, Colonel Vaudrey, Colonel Parquin, and Colonel Delaborde.

When all had landed, they marched into the town by the Place Navarin, Rue des Carreaux, Rue Simoneau into the Grande Rue, shouting "Vive l'Empereur," the Prince carrying his hat on the point of his sword and waving it in the air; from the Grand Rue they made their way by the Rue de la Lampe to the Caserne, and roused the small body of troops of the line (I believe only one company) that perform duty here. The soldiers, awakened, and seeing themselves surrounded by general officers, knew not what to make of the scene. They were, however, soon made to comprehend that a revolution was on foot; that Louis Phillippe was dethroned, that all France was roused in favor of their Emperor, Louis Napoleon, and that they must arm to march forthwith upon Paris. As some were preparing to obey, their captain, awakened by the noise, rushed in among them, and restored their wavering loyalty by shouting, "Vive le Roi." High words and scuffle ensued between him and Prince Louis, when the latter drew a pistol and fired; the ball shattered the underjaw of a poor soldier who was endeavoring to separate them, and the whole party, finding that the soldiers were lukewarm, that the officers were faithful, that nothing was to be done there, precipitately quitted the Caserne, and retired to the port.

By this time the town was roused, the authorities were on foot, the drums were beating to arms, and the National Guards pouring out in all directions. The proclamations, one of which I enclose, with a decree, had been lavishly distributed along every street through which they passed, and money given to those who had followed them. These soon declared what the object was, and the necessary directions were given by the Sub-Prefet to attack the disturbers of the peace. Within two hours the greater part were either prisoners in the citadel, shot, or dispersed. They made no stand after leaving the Caserne. Some made their way with the eagle to the Napoleon column, some with the Prince hastened to the sea side, and signalled for a boat from the steamer. Unfortunately for them, too many got into it, and it upset. The Prince with three or four others swam for the steamer, and had a narrow escape of being drowned.

During their absence, however, affairs had changed on board the steamer. M. Pollet, the harbour-master, by order of the Mayor, had proceeded with a dozen Custom-house officers in a boat, and taken possession of it; it was fortunate for the Prince they did so, for in returning into the harbour they found him almost exhausted, clinging to the buoy, about the eighth of a mile from the shore. He was taken on board, and with him Colonel Vaudrey. In escaping from the shore they had narrowly avoided being shot; several balls passed close to the Prince, and several of his followers were wounded, and sank to rise no more. The report is, that six have been found; one poor doctor, who surrendered, was shot by a National Guard.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, August 6.

How a man with 50 men could think of raising an army in this peaceably-disposed province, I cannot understand. He must have been misled as to the disposition of the people. At the same time, had he landed with 300 men, there can be no doubt but Boulogne would be at this moment in his hands. The people here have been for several days in a great state of excitement in consequence of the war talk, and so easily are they to be gulled upon matters relating to hostilities with England, that the first rumour of the debarcation this morning was, that "the English had already landed a force on the coast."

I had a peep at Louis Napoleon. Poor devil! he looked awfully excited. His followers are fine looking fellows. They appear to be the dare-devils of all nations—Poles, French, Swiss, and, some say, English. The latter statement I do not believe.—The artillery and National Guard were all in readiness.

12 o'clock.—The steamboat Edinburgh Castle has been seized by the Captain of the Port, and is now in the harbor. The firing of the National Guard on defenceless people in the water is deprecated by the better-feeling portion of the public. Louis Bonaparte was well nigh drowned. Before he was picked up, (for the boat in which he was trying to make his escape upset) several shots were fired at him. A friend of mine saw a musket ball fall close beside him. Had Bonaparte been so shot, it would have been the proper end of so mischievous a blockhead.

A French General who was captured is said to have just died of his wounds.

The town authorities are liberal enough to give out that the "English are at the bottom of this insurrectionary movement." What next?

All sorts of rumors are rife. It is said that the troops of the line are favorable to the Prince, and that those quartered in the environs will attempt to rescue the captives. The civil authorities have issued proclamations lauding the loyalty of the brave Boulognaise.

The coaches from Paris are anxiously looked for. Many imagine that accounts will be received of attempts to rise elsewhere, and that some simultaneous movement has been contemplated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

SEVENTEEN DAYS LATER.

By the steamship British Queen, Lieut. Roberts, R. N. Commander, the New York Daily Express have received their usual files of papers to the day of sailing, the 1st inst. She sailed from her moorings on the 30th ult.

The British Queen was seized by the Customs officers, in consequence of a large quantity of American manufactured Tobacco, with other articles, being secreted in the machinery departments, of which it is said the Captain was not cognizant.

The Commissioners of Customs had fined the British and American Steam Navigation Company £50, in consequence of the smuggled tobacco, &c., having been found concealed on board the British Queen. A petition to the board praying for a mitigation of the penalty has been laid before the commissioners.

The Queen appointed the Right Hon. Charles Baron Sydenham to be Governor of the Province of Canada.

United States Bank Stock improved 1 per cent. on the 31st ult.—65½ to 66.

Prince Albert was presented with the freedom of the City of London on the 28th.

There were two fires in London on the 27th August, which together destroyed property to the amount of £70,000. One destroyed the warehouse at Hore's wharf; the other, the steam saw mills of Mr. Frea.—On the 25th, Mr. Thorn's mill at Dundee, which with the machinery cost £20,000, was destroyed by fire.

The packet Spey from Rio Janerio with £7645 in specie, the Tyrian from Vera Cruz with $350,000, and the Mutine from the West Indies with $100,000 had arrived.

Admiral Sir John Ommaney, with the Donegal, has received sealed orders to proceed to sea directly, and was expected to bend sails on the 26th. His destination is of course the Mediterranean. Disturbances had, it was reported, broken out at Braga and Portalegre, and similar occurrences were hourly expected at Lisbon.

The examinations of Prince Louis Napoleon are proceeding. M. Crouy Chanel has admitted the receipt of 140,000 francs for the establishment of a journal, the disbursement of which he had, he said, fully accounted for. The captain and crew of the Edinburg Castle have been released from the Conciergerie.

The engines of Mr. Norris, of Philadelphia, continue to work wonders on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. On ascents and for drawing heavy loads, they are allowed to be the best invention which has yet appeared in locomotive steam.

The reports from the wine districts of France are highly favorable, and the general vintage of Europe will probably be the best for a number of years.

A Russian army it was said was moving down to attack Ibrahim Pacha, in the plains of Syria.

The Kings of Holland and Sardinia have officially notified to the French Government their determination to preserve the strictest neutrality in the event of a war.

The *Capitole* says that Prince Louis Bonaparte declares that the entire responsibility of the affair of Boulogne lies with him, and that those who accompanied him in his enterprise were not informed of his object until they were at sea, and could not recede.

Le Constitutionnel.

Intelligence from Alexandria received by the French Government states that the Viceroy of Egypt has replied by a refusal to the notifications which Rifaat Bey was charged to convey him. He declared that he would repel force by force, but that he would commit no act of aggression.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN THE EAST.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Aug. 17.

"SIR—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acquaint you, that it appears by a despatch, dated on the 21st July, from her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, that the inquiry instituted by the Porte respecting the accusations brought against the Jews of Rhodes, who were accused of having murdered a Greek child, has terminated in the acquittal of the Jews of the crime laid to their charge, and in the dismissal from the office of the Pacha of Rhodes for his misconduct with reference to the matter. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

"Baron Rothschild. [illegible]"

Rumors have, for a considerable time, been current respecting the health of Dr. Southey, the Poet Laureate. Delicacy no longer requires the withholding of the melancholy fact which will give the greatest grief to every lover of literature, that through overmuch intellectual labour, Dr. Southey's fine mind has been so much prostrated and shattered that it is very unlikely he will ever again appear before the world as a writer. Our information on this subject is derived from a letter written by Mrs. Southey to a friend in this city.

Bath Chronicle.

Paris, Aug. 25.—Letters from Constantinople, published by the Leipsic Gazette, relate that, at the last review of the troops, six musket shots were fired at the Sultan, and that his cloak was pierced by two balls. It was accordingly, to all appearance, a conspiracy.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 6th, says: "Within this fortnight more than 1,500 have been strangled and thrown into the Bosphorus. The plan was to place on the throne the Sultan's brother who is only nine years of age, with a Council of Regency, of which Chosrew Pasha was to be head.—*Gazette de France.*

NEWS FROM CHINA.

London, Sept. 1.—The Hindoo, Master, arrived at Liverpool from Calcutta, on the 22d of July, the Aden, from China. The Aden left Macao on the 27th of April, 18 days subsequent to the date of the advices brought by the last overland mail. No event of importance had occurred in the interval. The Chinese continued hostilely engaged in making preparations for resisting the English expedition.

We learn, in addition to the intelligence previously communicated, that all the American ships had left Macao with the exception goes.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

Perhaps the records of the human race do not present a case of a more narrow escape from apparently inevitable destruction and death to the whole of a gallant ship's crew than in the case of the Peacock, one of the sloops of war in *the Exploring Expedition*, when she sustained the injuries which obliged her to return, early in last March, to Sydney, (New South Wales,) to repair and refit. The following extract of a letter from a person on board that ship will give the reader some idea of it, though the nautical terms will make it less clear to some of our readers than to those who are familiar with them:

"SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES,
"March 18, 1840.

"Before this reaches you, you will probably have heard of our return to this port for repairs, having been compelled to do so by injuries sustained in the ice, by which we were confined for forty most anxious hours—for twenty hours with the imminent fear of most awful death. So closely was the ice packed around us, and in such vast masses, that even under a press of canvass, assisted by ice anchors and every other means that experience or necessity could suggest, we at times remained motionless for hours—the ice cutting into the vitals of the ship, and threatening to grind us to powder.

"On the evening of the—(date forgotten, and, being now in town, cannot refer—having procured soundings and seen appearances of land, cheered with the prospect of reaching it, we worked in through heavy drift ice; and next morning, about 9 A. M. in endeavoring to avoid a large mass ahead we gave her a starboard, which almost instantly brought the rudder in contact with another mass, and, so violent was the shock, that the rudder head was wrenched off, and the rudder fixed immovably athwart ships, rendering the ship almost entirely unmanageable. We used every effort to wear her, but, like mad, she drove on through the ice, till it became so close as to be impassable. We then furled sails, planted ice anchors, and resolved to lie quiet till we could repair our rudder, when suddenly a large body of ice under our stern shifted its position, the anchors came home, and we drove down on a range of icebergs masthead high, and overhanging the decks, and with breathless anxiety awaited the shock, (which nothing human could prevent,)—an immense impending mass tottering to its fall, and threatening to crush us beneath it. Our spanker boom struggled for a moment, and then broke like an eggshell; and then went stern davits and all the upper works on the starboard side as far as the gangway—every stanchion being taken short off. The ship *rebounded!* We breathed again, and hauled aft jib and spanker sail sheets, and gave her a cant off from our inhospitable neighbor. We then made sail, and, by great exertions, had a most providential escape, after thumping off our *fore foot*, and cutting into the stern within an inch and a half of the "woodend," or (in good English) within an inch and a half of our lives. Had our confinement been prolonged another hour, we should all have gone to Davy Jones.

"I have mentioned the anxiety with which we viewed the overchanging mass tottering to its fall. As soon as a sufficient space had intervened between our stern and the iceberg, *it fell!* harmlessly in our wake."

ST. AUGUSTINE, Sept. 11.

Indian Fight.—On Sunday last, Lieut. Hanson, 7th Infantry, discovering numerous signs around his post, at Waeahoota, proceeded with 30 men in search of the trail. He had not advanced far before he received a heavy fire from the enemy, who appeared in large force. One of his men was killed and four wounded, whom he succeeded in taking back to the garrison. There were over an hundred Indians.—*News.*

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: The following will show to our Whig friends throughout the State that Cumberland, although "beaten, is not conquered."

At a meeting of the "Cumberland Tippecanoe Club," held in the Town Hall, on Friday evening the 11th inst., the following resolutions were submitted by a Committee appointed for the purpose, and unanimously adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the proposed Convention to be held at the City of Raleigh, on the 5th of October, proximo.

2. *Resolved*, That we respond to their call by appointing *one hundred* Delegates thereto.

3. *Resolved*, That we will send with our delegation a neat "Log Cabin" to be set upon wheels, and to be drawn by six white horses, with appropriate Signs, Banners, mottoes, devices, &c.

4. *Resolved by the Committee*, That our banners be made of the manufactured material of this town.

5. *Resolved*, That we prepare ourselves with the necessary baggage wagons, &c. to camp out.

6. *Resolved*, That a committee of thirteen be appointed, to be called "the Committee of Arrangements," whose duty it shall be to carry into effect the above resolutions, and perform such other duties as may be assigned them.

7. *Resolved*, That this Committee be authorised to invite all the Whigs in Cumberland county to join us in the procession and be recognised as Delegates.

8. On motion, *Resolved*, That we invite the Whigs of the adjoining counties, and they are herewith invited to observe the above resolutions, and join our procession in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 1st October, at 12 o'clock, M., with their travelling equipage, flags, banners, &c., or join us at some point on the Raleigh Road.

ORDER OF TRAVELLING.

The delegation from Fayetteville will leave town at their Log Cabin on Thursday the 1st October, at 12 o'clock, M.; will camp near Mr. John Murphy's Mrs. Gilmore's; will arrive at Averasborough on Friday the 2d at 12, or 2 o'clock, P. M.; will camp near Mrs. Barclay's, and arrive in the vicinity of Raleigh on Saturday evening. By this arrangement, we shall avoid travelling on the Sabbath.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

BARBECUE.

A Card.—I am authorised by virtue of a private letter on behalf of the citizens in the vicinity of Averasborough, to invite the delegation from this town to the Raleigh Convention to partake of a Barbecue at that place, on their way up, on Friday the 2d October. The Committee have accepted the invitation, and you are herewith respectfully invited.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 21, 1840.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Anson, held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, P. H. Winston, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Maj. D. A. Covington appointed Secretary. The Chairman having briefly explained the object of the meeting, Col. John McCollum, Chairman of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting "to make the necessary arrangements for a Barbecue," submitted the following report:

That the Committee appointed in behalf of the Whigs of Anson, to confer with the Whigs of Mecklenburg, to make the necessary arrangements for a Barbecue, have discharged the duty assigned them, and respectfully beg leave to report, that we met the delegation from Mecklenburg on the 10th inst., and also a Committee from the County of Cabarrus, asking permission to join in the proceedings, which was promptly and cordially granted. We have agreed to meet in Convention, at Moses Wolfenstein's, in the County of Anson, on the 1st October next; that we have added the names of C. C. Blackwell, Wilson Chambers, R. Johnson, J. B. Cottrell, J. Dumas, J. Gordon, A. Smith, J. Caudle, P. Hasty, G. W. Burmingham, J. Thompson, F. Staten, Uriah Staten, A. Price, L. Lee, S. Williams, James Mullen, H. Studevant, John McCollum, D. McCollum, A. Helms, W. Stancil, A. Sykes, R. R. Moore, J. Trull, J. Dunn, Joseph Allen, S. Carlock, A. Brooks, W. Lee, E. Sikes, D. Tomlin, E. C. Williams, Lewis Williams, G. W. Dunn, Jas. S. Turner, J. Hasty, D. C. Lilly, Bird Threadgill, H. A. Crawford, Peter May, D. Lee, W. Williams, H. Williams, Lemuel Deberry, D. Pillman, Eli Barrett, William Parker, R. Mann, J. J. Grimes, R. S. Hundley, S. Caudle, Jesse Dunlap, E. M. Sibley, Joseph Dunlap, Jno. S. Smith, T. F. Chapman, D. Wells, G. W. Moore and A. Broadaway, to the Committee of Arrangements. We have also added the names of Thomas A. Little, E. Nemms, A. C. Adams, John F. Waddill, Jr., James B. Lindsey, George W. B. McCorkle, R. Anderson, A. Myers, and H. Winston, Esq., to the Committee of Correspondence and Invitation. That we have appointed G. W. C. Means, of Cabarrus, Grand Marshal, and Thomas Waddill, Marshal for Anson, with John Rogers, Majors Myers, Lewellin, and Huntley, and Joseph Allen, Assistants. We have named A. M. W. Culbertson, G. W. May, J. Trull, and A. Culbertson, for Stewards; and R. J. Ratford, A. Broadaway, T. Waddill, R. Rogers, H. A. Little, Z. Rutford, H. Grady, A. C. Adams, J. Helms, D. C. Lilly, Louis Beverly, Auburn Turner, Allen, David Huntley, W. E. Troy, G. W. Dunn, J. M. Rogers, and G. W. May, a Committee to provide the necessary funds. And your Committee of Arrangements pledge themselves to make ample provision for the occasion, and respectfully invite all persons, without distinction of party, to attend. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN McCOLLUM,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the report, and unanimously agreed to;—whereupon, Mr. J. B. Douglas offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender to the Committee of Arrangements the thanks of this meeting, for the prompt and efficient manner they have thus far discharged the duties assigned them, and that we will meet the Barbecue *en masse*, and will each wear a Badge with the following inscription, "One of the Seven Hundred Whigs of Anson."

On motion of Col. Waddill,

Resolved, That we approve of the Convention to be held at the City of Raleigh on the 5th of October next, and request all Whigs of Anson, who can conveniently do so, to attend and represent us in said Convention.

On motion of R. Rogers,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Register, Salisbury Watchman, and Charlotte Journal, for publication.

P. H. WINSTON, *Chairman.*
D. A. COVINGTON, *Secretary.*

Extraordinary Law Case.—Some 26 years ago, an Irishman married a young woman, his junior by 15 years, in Liverpool, England, and set up a tavern on a large scale. A fine looking brawney fellow, fresh from the "Green Isle," became a lodger, and in a short time, made love to the hostess and prevailed upon her to elope to America. The lady, being the *factotum* of the hotel, converted every thing she could conveniently into cash, and with her *lover*, and all the tangibles that were portable, set sail for America, leaving her husband with the empty house, and as she says, "to take care of its contents." The elopement was so well planned and executed that her "whereabouts" was unknown for nearly 18 years, when her forsaken lord obtained news of her arrival and marriage in this country to her lover. A few days ago he arrived here and in a short time sought and found his long lost wife. She immediatly dropped on her knees and renewed her allegiance and swore that she would be his again. Accordingly, she packed up her goods, took several hundred dollars which her last husband had in the house, and eloped with her first husband. When the last husband found out his position he commenced a suit in the Superior Court last Saturday, and had the first husband arrested for crim. con. and seduction. The defendant was thrown into jail, and yesterday morning the parties had a friendly conference, quietly compared notes, balanced accounts, discontinued the suit, released the true husband, and went into a tippling hole and made merry—it being mutually agreed that the first husband should have precedence.—*Sun.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

If put upon the search we should be at a loss where to find a finer model of the eloquence of *reason and reasoning*, than the annexed extract of a Speech of Gen. Harrison's delivered in 1817 on the Seminole War. In our poor taste, antiquity has transmitted us very little superior to it, nor modern times furnished from the Speeches of the Pitts, father and son, Fox, Sheridan, Burke, Mirabeau, a finer specimen of blended patriotic wisdom, just thought and rational eloquence. Here to be sure, is not the fiery and vehement eloquence of "that terrible Cornet of Horse" which from the moment it first burst forth in the House of Commons, chained all England in admiration—nor that of him who was the first to proclaim France regenerated when he sent word to Louis XVI. by his trembling usher, "go and tell your master we are here assembled in the name of the *People* of France, and will *not* adjourn until we have executed their commands"—but, belonging to another and more passionless School of eloquence, the thought is not less superior, the diction not less admirable and the effect ought to have been equally impressive:

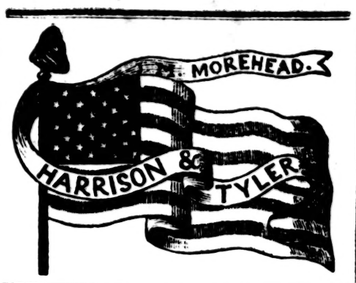
Extract from General Harrison's remarks in the House of Representatives on the Seminole War.

"A Republican Government should make no distinctions between men, and should never relax its maxims of security for any individual, however distinguished. No man should be allowed to say that he could do that with impunity which another could not do. If the Father of his country were alive, and in the administration of the Government, and had authorized the taking of the Spanish posts, I would declare my disapprobation of it as readily as I do now.—Nay, more, because the more distinguished the individual, the more salutary the example. No one can tell how soon such an example would be beneficial. General Jackson will be faithful to his country; but I recollect that the virtues and patriotism of Fabius and Scipio were soon followed by the crimes of Marius and the usurpation of Sylla. I am sure, sir, that it is not the intention of any gentleman upon this floor to rob Gen. Jackson of a single ray of glory, much less to wound his feelings or injure his reputation. And, while I thank my friend from Mississippi, (Mr. Poindexter,) in the name of those who agree with me that General Jackson has done wrong, I must be permitted to decline the use of the address which he has so obligingly prepared for us, and substitute the following, as more consonant to our views and opinions. If the resolutions pass, I would address him thus:—"In the performance of a sacred duty, imposed by their construction of the Constitution, the Representatives of the People have found it necessary to disapprove a single act of your brilliant career; they have done it in the full conviction that the hero who has guarded her rights in the field will bow with reverence to the civil institutions of his county; that he has admitted as his creed that the character of the soldier can never be complete without eternal deference to the character of the citizen. Your country has done for you all that a Republic can do for the most favored of her sons. The age of deification is past; it was an age of tyranny and barbarism; the adoration of man should be addressed to his Creator alone.—You have been feasted in the Pritanes of the citizens. Your statue shall be placed in the Capitol, and your name be found in the songs of the virgins. Go, gallant chief, and bear with you the gratitude of your country. Go, under the full conviction that, as her glory is identified with yours, she has nothing more dear to her but her laws—nothing more sacred but her Constitution. Even an unintentional error shall be sanctified to her service. It will teach posterity that the Government which could disapprove the conduct of a Marcellus, will have fortitude to crush the vices of a Marius." These sentiments, sir, lead to results in which all must unite.—Gen. Jackson will still live in the hearts of his fellow citizens, and the Constitution of our country will be immortal."

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

Wm. M. Price, late United States District Attorney, has put up his sign as "an Attorney and Counsellor at Law." It is known that the United States Government has instituted a suit against him, but it is believed that it will never be called up for trial. His bail is merely nominal, such persons having been accepted by the United States authorities as must have been agreed upon prior to his arrival here, inasmuch as they are not responsible for the amount alleged to be due, and would not have been accepted *bona fide* in any parallel case. Mr. Price contends that the United States Government owes him a great amount, as I understand, either eighty or forty thousand dollars. If he could sue the Government, it is said he would do so; but, as it is, he must bide their time. What meaneth all this? Is a trial feared? Are developments alarming? Has Tammany Hall taken New York city by "Funds," accounts of which in courts of justice would startle mankind?

A new trick.—Bicknell's Reporter states that a counterfeiter has been passing through Ohio, who not only circulated fraudulent bills but produced a counterfeit copy of "Bicknell's Reporter," by way of proving that they were good.



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA TAKES PLACE ON

The 2d Thursday in November.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

No. 1. Col. Charles McDowell of Burke county.
2. Gen. Jas. Wellborn of Wilkes.
3. David Ramsour of Lincoln.
4. David F. Caldwell of Rowan.
5. James Mebane of Caswell.
6. Hon. Abraham Rencher of Chatham.
7. John B. Kelly of Moore.
8. Dr. James S. Smith of Orange.
9. Charles Manly of Wake.
10. Col. Wm. L. Long of Halifax.
11. Wm. W. Cherry of Bertie.
12. Thomas F. Jones of Perquimons.
13. Josiah Collins of Washington.
14. James W. Bryan of Carteret.
15. Daniel B. Baker of New Hanover.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new Cotton received this season, was brought to town on Saturday last, by Mr. Buie of Robson county.

The MAINE Question Settled!

GREAT AND UNEXPECTED INTELLIGENCE!!

Kent, the Whig Candidate for Governor, and five out of eight Members of Congress elected!!!

Every day's mail brings us more cheering news from this gallant State. Maine has hitherto been regarded as one of the few States which could not be prevailed upon to renounce Van Burenism, but from the result of the recent election, which is truly great and unexpected, we may confidently set her down as *safe for the Hero of Tippecanoe.*

In the last Legislature, the Whigs had 8 in the Senate, while their opponents had 17; and in the House, 63 to 123. Now we have 15 to 10 in the Senate, and a decided majority in the House, thus securing the election of a Whig U. S. Senator.

The Whigs elected 2 members to the 26th Congress, to 6 Loco Focos. There are now FIVE WHIGS ELECTED to the 27th, to 2 Loco Focos, and in one District there is no choice.

Kent, the Whig candidate for Governor, is undoubtedly elected, by a majority of 500 or more *over all the votes given.*

The *Maine* question may thus be regarded as settled. This State, which has been looked upon as one of the forlorn hopes, has abandoned the Administration in its utmost need, and the People have boldly proclaimed that they will and dare be free. If the sceptre is not departing from Judah, then, indeed, we are most egregiously deceived in the signs of the times.

BUNKER HILL DECLARATION.—We have published in to-day's paper, this soul-stirring declaration, adopted by the unanimous shout of seventy-five thousand freemen, who were assembled in Convention on the memorable battle ground, consecrated by the blood of Warren and others, in the holy cause of Independence and public liberty. Let not its length deter any from giving to it an attentive perusal; it is clear and forcible in its statements, and almost unrivalled in its composition.

"We are heartily tired of the old tune kept up by the Federal Whig presses, of "*splendid affairs*,"—"*overwhelming meetings*"—"*unprecedented gatherings, &c.*" whenever a meeting of the party takes place." So says the North Carolinian, and we doubt not, for once in his Editorial career, he has told the truth. "HEARTILY TIRED," we are sure, the leaders of his party are, of the "overwhelming meetings" of the very bone and sinew of the country, assembled in every section of it, from North to South, and from East to West—in which, they have rebuked the vacillating course of the Executive—declared their abhorrence of his tinkering and pernicious doctrines, and their determination to condemn them more effectually at the ballot box in November. Such "*tunes*," be they *old or new*, must sound discordant to those whose political salvation is staked on so frail an instrument as the little magician. Such enthusiasm and union among the Harrisonians, must grate harshly on the ear of a party, who have usually found us, hitherto, on the eve of such a conflict, dispirited and divided. Ere long, we hope to be able to play the *old tune* to exactly the same notes, of a "*splendid affair*" to come off on the fifth of October, (the anniversary of the battle of the Thames,) at the City of Raleigh, in our own old North State. We hope it may not make our neighbor sick as well as "*tired.*"

The Carolinian says it has evidence which it considers good, to prove that Mr. Ogle "was most likely *drunk*," when he made his celebrated speech on the expenditures of the President's House, &c. Well the Carolinian must have a "most daring confidence in the ignorance of his readers," (to use his own words) to attempt to make them believe such stuff as this—and he seems to be sensible of it too, for he also says his informant "is willing to affirm at any time" to it. If it were a fact that Mr. Ogle was as is charged by the Carolinian, one thing is certain, that *drunk* or sober, he has made the administration *reel and stagger* under his speech, which was unanswerable "in the House of Representatives" by any *sober* friend of the Administration, Dr. Duncan not excepted.

MORE TESTIMONY.—In addition to the letters of the Vice President, R. M. Johnson, and of Col. Croghan, and the Card, signed by nearly all of the General and field officers, attached to the North Western Army, during the War of 1813, which we have heretofore published, all going to show the most unbounded confidence in the military skill of Gen. Harrison, we have now the pleasure of presenting to our readers, in another column, the additional testimony, (if more were wanted,) of that gallant and experienced officer, Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, who served under the orders of Gen. Harrison during a part of the year of 1813, as an Adjutant General. The letter will speak for itself; it is written with all the frankness of a brave and high-minded soldier, whom the unprincipled "tacticians, sappers and miners," by their calumny and scandal, have provoked to appear in vindication of an old and well tried friend.

We are not such advocates of a metallic currency, as will likely ever bring us in competition with the Carolinian in "plucking the coppers from dead negro's eyes." Yet we maintain that the Whigs are more likely to carry New York in the Presidential election than the Loco Focos, and our reason for thus thinking is based upon the fact, that every election since 1836 in that State, has terminated unfavourably to the Van Buren party, and we know of no reason why the same result may not be expected again. As for the other States we mentioned as having been gained by the Whigs since 1836, to-wit: Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana, we have recently had pretty conclusive evidence to satisfy us that all will be right with them in November. The late elections are "something more than an assertion," that they have inscribed in characters too legible to be misunderstood the task of reform in the affairs of our general government.

WHIG PROSPECTS.—A letter from the Editor, dated Philadelphia, Sept. 12, says:—

"From repeated conversations with numerous prominent and well-informed gentlemen in New York, I have not the least doubt of the success of the Harrison Ticket in that State. The same as to New Jersey."

MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.—The papers teem with accounts of great and tremendous meetings of the sovereigns of the Land, in all parts of the Union. The Whigs of the Miami Valley, Ohio, met in Convention on the 10th instant, at Dayton. Gen. Harrison was present, and spoke for at out an hour in his most interesting manner, vindicating himself from the aspersions of his enemies, and establishing what he said, as he went along, by evidence which Senator Allen and his like would be very far from attempting to controvert, if confronted by the authorities adduced." It was said by those who were on an eminence at the East, that he was distinctly heard throughout his speech at the distance of four hundred feet from the stand.

A great Whig Convention was held at Syracuse, New York, on the 16th. The number present is estimated at 65,000.

At Erie, Pa., on the 10th, about 20,000 People assembled to express their disapprobation of the present Administration.

These are but some of the many meetings which are every day taking place. They serve to show the great excitement which prevails throughout the country in regard to the approaching Presidential Election, and if they do not portend the downfall of the present corrupt Administration, then, indeed, are we greatly mistaken.

MORTALITY AMONG THE SMITHS.—It is said that a great mortality has taken place among the Smiths in New England. The Whigs of Vermont put an extinguisher upon the political life of *John Smith*, and the Whigs of Maine have just performed the funeral rites of *Albert* Smith.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.

Cotton Crop.—In the section of country bordering on Red River, it would appear that the army worm has been committing extensive ravages. A few stalks brought down on a steamer yesterday were shown to us. The branches were entirely stripped of leaves, which had been eaten by the worm, and the bolls were wilted and much injured. The Red River Whig of the 5th inst. represents the prospects of the planters as completely wrecked. Half a crop is more than is now expected. The editor had just returned from an excursion into the country and states that in a ride of twenty five miles, he did not pass a single plantation that had not been visited by the boll worm and caterpillar. The latter, in immense bodies, had been marching over the fields, stripping the cotton stalks of every leaf, every bud, and every blossom—leaving nothing at all save the naked stalk and branches and the matured bolls. Stripped as they are of their foliage, the plants have the appearance of being singed by fire, which however was not sufficient to destroy them entirely. Such is the appearance of the fields, where the caterpillars have finished their work; but in others, where they have just commenced, their presence is marked by holes which they have drilled in the leaves, all of which disappear a few days after the ravages begin—for they destroy thoroughly, when they commence, and with a rapidity inconceivable to those who have not witnessed their movements. A good deal of cotton has been re-planted, but the presumption is, that the second planting will in most cases produce nothing.

The dry weather prevailing a long time, has seriously injured the growth and the caterpillar will find the young stalks so tender, that the destruction of the foilage, buds, and the stalk itself, will be an easy matter: The work of destruction seems not to be confined to any particular district, but their ravages are extensive, having reached the plantations on Bayous Rœuf, Robert and Rapide. In the Parish of Natchitoches, the caterpillar is also busily at work. The cotton fields on the banks of Cane River, from Cloutierville to a short distance above the Bon Dieu, showed marks of the destroying insect. From all accounts the probability is that scarce a half crop will be raised in the Red River country, unless something should immedaitely occur to destroy the caterpillars that are marching by armies over the whole region.—*Bulletin.*

Hard Cider.—The Loco Focos who went from Troy to Poughkeepsie, spent says the Whig, *four hundred dollars* for liquor at one bar alone. This is doing pretty well for these new and rampant advocates of Temperance.

Another precious passage.—The chivalrous Govenor Poindexter, of Mississippi, being lately on a visit to the Warm Springs, in Virginia, was called upon to express his sentiments concerning Gen. Harrison. He obeyed the call, and in reference to the course of General Harrison, on the Missouri question, Gov. P. observed that he was standing at the side of the Old Hero when he gave his vote on that momentous question; and that General Harrison said to him personally, "I know that I shall sacrifice my popularity with my constituents, by the course I am about to pursue. But I will sooner incur the sacrifice than the constitution of my country shall be violated."

MARRIED,

Yesterday afternoon, in St. John's Church, Mr. THOMAS S. LUTTERLOH, merchant, to Miss MARY FRANCES, daughter of the Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 14th inst., after a short illness, aged 63 years, BEVERLY DANIEL, Adjutant-General of this State, and late Marshal of the United States for the District of North Carolina, an office which he honorably filled for more than thirty years.

At Clinton, Georgia, on the 6th instant, Mr. WILLIAM L. PARKER, Tailor, formerly of this town.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 23.

Brandy, peach,		50	Lime,		$2½ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	9	a 10	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,		25	Molasses,	33	a 37½
Butter,	15	a 25	Oats,	25	a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	7	a 7½
Cotton,	6	a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 22	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 22	Sugar, brown,	9½	a 12
Corn,	50		Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	
Flour, new	$4½	a $5½	Sack,	$2¾	a $2½
Feathers,	25	a 37½	Tallow,	10	
Flaxseed,	90	a $1	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 4½
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	85	
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	30	
Lard,	9	a 10	Wool,	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

1000 LBS. Bagging and Seine TWINE,
80 pieces Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
20 hhds. Molasses,
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar,
8 do St. Croix ditto,
15 barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
50 barrels Apple Brandy,
3000 bushels Alum Salt,
800 sacks ditto,
For sale by
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Sept. 23, 1840. 16-3w

SALT.
2000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, in bulk.
2000 do. Alum, do.
For sale by
E. W. WILKINGS.
September 22, 1840. 16-3w

"The Crisis of the Country,"
BY JUNIUS."
A MOST excellent political Tract for circulation. For sale at the publisher's prices, at the Book Store. Clubs can be furnished at $3 per 100, or $20 per 1000.
Sept. 23, 1840.

Notice.
BY virtue of an assignment executed by Charles A. McMillan to the Subscriber, for the purposes therein expressed, he will proceed to sell, at Public Auction, at the Store of Samuel W. Tillinghast, on the 13th day of October next, all the Real and Personal Property conveyed to him by said deed, consisting of a lot of LAND, containing 2 acres, with improvements thereon, near Mrs. Armstrong's residence, Haymount.
One NEGRO MAN, aged 21 years.
An assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, &c.
Terms made known at Sale, which will continue from day to day until all said property is disposed of.
MARTIN McPHERSON, *Trustee.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1840.
The Subscriber also gives notice, that the said C. A. McMillan assigned to him, by said deed, all the debts due and owing to him; and he hereby notifies all persons so indebted, to come forward and settle the same without delay.
MARTIN McPHERSON, *Trustee.*
September 22, 1840. 16-ts.

Lands for sale,
(BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY,)
I WILL expose to sale, at the Court House door of Cumberland county, on Monday the 2d day of November next, at 12 o'clock, M., a LOT on Robeson street, town of Fayetteville, 82 feet 6 inches front. Also, another Lot joining the same, on the East side of Robeson street.
TERMS.—A credit of *three* and *six* months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E. of Cumberland county.*
Sept. 21, 1840. 16ts

SWAIM'S PANACEA,
For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;
White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.
[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

The Subscriber has taken the Hall adjoining the house occupied by Mr. Henry Erambert, nearly opposite the State Bank, for the purpose of opening the SCHOOL which he has proposed in former advertisements. The School will be opened on Tuesday the 6th of October. The terms, the same as heretofore specified.
S. COLTON.
Sept. 21, 1840. 16-3w

10 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES, just received and for sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Sept. 17, 1840. 16-3w

DOCTOR J. C. SMITH
HAS taken an office on Green Street, opposite Mr. John Huske's Store.
Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1840. 16-1w

Rowan Street.
THE Subscriber will open his SCHOOL, for the reception of Young Men and Boys, on Thursday the 1st day of October next.
E. TRIPP.
Sept. 21, 1840. 16-2wi

For Sale,
1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster,
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2¼ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.
J. HUSKE & SON.
Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1840.

George McBryde and others, *vs.* John McBryde and others,

PETITION FOR SALE OF NEGROES.

THE Petition states that Duncan McBryde died intestate, leaving six Slaves and eleven Children, his heirs and distributees; that the other personals have been nearly exhausted in the payment of debts; that the defendants John McBryde, Duncan McBryde, William McBryde, Bryant Taylor and wife Mary, Daniel B. Campbell and wife Gennet, reside beyond the limits of the State: Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for five weeks, for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and make defence, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1840, and in the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.

Issued the 14th day of September, 1840.
[16] SDH. HOWELL, *Clk. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1840.

Lauchlin McLean, Adm'r., *vs.* Murdoch McLeod and others, heirs and heiresses of Daniel McLeod, deceased.

PETITION TO SUBJECT REAL ESTATE TO PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM.

THE Petitioner states, that he obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel McLeod, deceased; that the personal estate is exhausted, and the debts against the same not satisfied; that he has a claim of three hundred and thirty dollars against the estate, secured by bond, and prays to have the real estate subjected to the payment thereof; that the defendants Margaret McLeod, Neill McLeod, Catharine Ann McLeod, Margaret Jane McLeod, Norman and Arch'd McLeod, who are the offspring of John McLeod, dec'd. and Neill McLeod, dec'd., brothers of intestate, live beyond the limits of the State: Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer five weeks, for said Defendants to appear at next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and make defence, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1840, and in the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.
[16] SDH. HOWELL, *Clk. C. C.*

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,
THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.
[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

A Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his long tried and faithful customers, and introduce to them the new firm of C. J. & R. M. Orrell, who are determined to limit themselves to a certain number of customers, that have hitherto been prompt in payment, and who shall in future receive prompt attention to their business and interest.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 24, 1840. 90tf

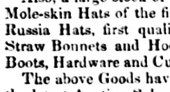
Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

35 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
4½ bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL,
4 casks London PORTER, pints & quarts.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 21, 1840. 7tf

Daily Mail to Warsaw.



On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Bacon, Sugar, &c.

FOR SALE AT MY AUCTION STORE,

1000 LBS. assorted BACON,
1000 lbs. North Carolina Bar Lead,
5 hhds. prime Sugar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 8, 1840. 10tf

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S. T. Hawley.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

For Sale,

200 BUSHELS CORN,
100 do OATS,
1 chest extra fine Hyson Tea.

JOHN HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

July 15, 1840. 6tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 15, 1840. 2tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO

Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63tf.

Davies' Mathematics.

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies:

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, *Hardware and Cutlery.*

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Received per Steam Boat,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
15 hhds. MOLASSES.

In Store,

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
60 bags Rio COFFEE. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 24, 1840. 12tf

To close Assignment.

ON FRIDAY, November 6th, according to assignment to me made by Wm. S. Latta, bearing date August 31st, 1838, (said property having been under a previous mortgage,) the following Property will be sold:—The Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Latta, and still in his possession. Also, Saturday, Nov. 7th, at the Plantation 4 miles from town, called the Toomer place, the stock of Hogs and Cows thereon; also, one horse. Also, the said Latta's interest and title in and to the said Plantation. Also, the farming utensils thereon.

Terms liberal and made known on the days of sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Ass'e.*

September 1, 1840. 13tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Rio Coffee.

RECEIVED per Henrietta and for sale,
75 bags RIO COFFEE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70tf.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Gracy. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Ten., } 7tf
July 4, 1840.

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

May 17, 1840. 98tf

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-eow1Y

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

MR. & MRS. SPENCER are now happy to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have been successful in securing the able services of Miss M. A. Dickinson, in the Music and French department of the above Seminary. Miss D. has been an able and accomplished teacher for the last three years, in a variety of the ornamental branches, including Music on the Piano, accompanied by the voice, French, Drawing, Ornamental Needle work, &c. As to her competency in Music, we refer to the statement below, of Mr. Brown, Professor and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Con. In French, she is a superior scholar,—speaks it with perfect ease and fluency.

"NEW HAVEN, Aug. 31, 1840.

"*Dear Sir:* In reply to your note of this date, I have to say, that I have been acquainted with Miss Mary Ann Dickinson for the last three years. She has taught music in this city, during that time, to the *universal acceptance* and *satisfaction* (so far as I have heard) of her numerous pupils. I consider her to be a lady of good mind, apt to teach, urbane in her manners, and well acquainted with music, particularly with the Piano Forte. I am happy to hear that you have succeeded in securing the able services of Miss Dickinson, and hope and believe that she will prove a valuable acquisition to your Seminary.

"Accept, dear sir, &c.,

"ALLING BROWN,

"*Prof. and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Ct.*"

As to the English Department, we shall furnish a *thorough and complete* course of instruction, from the elementary lessons of childhood to the higher branches of Literature and Science adopted to the mature scholar. Well aware of his responsibility for the successful improvement of each pupil, the Principal will take every class in this Department, to the utmost possible extent, under his *direct and personal care.* In addition to the use of Globes and illustrations heretofore used, there will be connected with the Seminary this year a competent set of apparatus, comprising the whole set invented by Mr. Holbrook, of Boston, together with extensive additions, by means of which we shall elucidate the principles of Arithmetic, Geography, Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. For the satisfaction of parents and friends, a weekly report of the recitations and deportment of pupils will be made out and sent to them; and as this is regarded as a very important stimulus to effort, we hope parents and friends will take a particular interest in them. The same building will be used for the School as heretofore, and the same arrangements are made for boarding.

G. SPENCER, *Principal.*

September 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-ts

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the above Property is postponed till the 10th day of November next.

July 21, 1840.

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S LIFE OF HARRISON;
Sketch of Harrison's Life and Services;
Harrison Melodies;
Harrison Almanac;
Log Cabin Anecdotes;
History of the late War, by Brackenridge;
France, its Court, King, &c. by Gen. Cass;
Domestic Education, by Matthew Carey; &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

Blanks for sale at this Office.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and clears morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. These painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. It has acquired a high reputation, and are recommended by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Dunlavian Institute.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 3tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted, such as Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, Costiveness, and irregular state of the Bowels. These complaints neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are to be taken by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Europe and America.

JOHN H. HARKE, Sole Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 3tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in numerous instances frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and malevolence, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert the same unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are a Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial. They may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine;* they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Colic, Flatulency, Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, &c. In all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—a which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.